

LESS THAN A WEEK!

What to Get, or Where to Get It. Aye, That's the Question.

Where to get is easily answered-"At LAMBERTS, Third Avenue and 58th Street." When you get there the main and important question is easily decided, their store is at all times a feast to the eye, but during the holiday season it is especially brilliant and attractive with the display of thousands of articles appropriate for presents. This is what draws the crowds which constantly throng the store.

The time is too short, now, for argument or urging. If you have delayed purchasing, there is just four days and evenings left. "Step lively, please," or - well, somebody, your somebody will be minus a present,

OUR LATE OFFERINGS FOR XMAS.

DIAMOND JEWELRY. SOLID GOLD JEWELRY			RY	WATCHES.			
RACELETS 87.50 TO \$600.00	BRACELETS	83.00	TO B	50,00	LADIES HILVER		
ROOCHES AND PEN.	BROOCHES AND PEN-				CHATELAINE	88,75	TO 810.00
DANTS 6.75 " 600.00	DANTS	2,75	*	85,00	LADIES. SILVER		
BOP EAREINGS 5,00 " 800,00	DROP AND SCREW				HUNTING		4 18.00
CREW 5.00 " 875.00	EARRINGS	1,95	**	10,00	HUNTING	0,10	18,00
TLIF MINE MINGS 750 " BOO.09"	INPANATE AND				TVDIEN. BIFAHH	200	
	MISSES' RINGS	.68	**	10,00	BEAUTIFUL ENAM.		
LUSTER 15,00 " 875,00	LADIES RINGS	1.00		10.00	ELLED, ALL COLORS,		
[AHQUISH 25,00 " 975.00	BOYS' AND GENTS'	200000		0.010.00	WITH PIN TO		
ANCY COMBINA-	RINGS	1.50	**	20.00	MATCH	7.80	" 18.00
TION 7,50 " 885,00		1.50		6.00	LADIES SOLID GOLD	3 22	
TUDS 8,75 " 500,00	COLLAR BUTTONS	1.00		9.50	CHATELAINE	8,00	" 50.00
CARP AND STICK	SLEEVE BUTTONS	1,75	**	15,00	TYDIES, HOTID COTD	bank to	
PINS 8.75 " 175.00	LOCKETS AND				HUNTING	19.00	" 150,00
LEEVE BUTTONS &.co " 75.00	CRARMS	1.85		80.00	LADIES' SOLID GOLD		
OCKETS AND	NECKLACES	2.50	**	10.00	CHATELAINE, RICH.		
CHARMS 8,75 " 109,60	VICTORIA CHAINS	8,75	**	25,00	LY ENAMELLED,		
	LORGNETTE CHAINS.	6 00		75,00	ALSO SET WITH		
WE USE NO INFERIOR DIAMONDS.	GENTS' 14 KT, VEST				PEARLS, PEARLS		
ERFECT CUT, BRIGHT, SNAPPY	CHAINS	7.50		60,00	AND DIA MONDS, AND OTHER CHOICE		
TONES ONLY, SECURELY SET IN	GENTS' 14 KT, DOU-				DESIGNS, WITH	1,771	

OPERA CLASSES, Etc. GENTS SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCHES.
BOYS' HILVER
WATCHES GOLD EYEGLASSES AND SPECS BOY SOLID SOLD WATCHES CELEBRATED HOW-CANES AND UMBRRE. LAN, WITH GOLD

ARD WATCHES IN EXTRA HEAVY 14 KT, SOLID SOLD CLOCKS. 48.00 " 185.00 ALL OUR WATCHES ARE THOR-OUGHLY TESTED AND REGULATED AND ARE GUARANTEED PERFECT ONTX DECORATED PORCE. TIMEREPERS. LAIN The movement is the life of a watch; its accuracy makes the watch valuable, its inaccuracy worthless. MARBLEIZED IBON 0.75 " BRONZE We guarantee all our watches against any defect in the material and construction.

BEST HAND SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS. BLE VEST CHAINS ... 7.50 " 80,00 PINS TO MATCH 85,00 " 850,00 Particular attention is called to the fact that the country is flooded with thousands of Diamond Rings, made of low carat gold and set with the poorest kind of diamond chips. Such goods are not manufactured or sold by us. Good, honest quality, coupled with lowest manufacturers' prices, has always been our method of doing business.

Our enormous assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Rings, &c., merits the examination of those seeking Holiday Presents. The prices are "way down," because of low rent and the fact that we sell only for "spot cash." Our customers get the benefit of a profit usually charged for bad debts. We are manufacturers and importers. We have something to suit all sorts of pocketbooks-fat and lean. Goods delivered by express or registered mail free of charge anywhere in the United States when cash accompanies the order.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED FREE.

LAMBERT BROS., Manufacturing Jewellers and Importers, Third Avenue, corner 58th Street.

Open Evenings During December.

Our establishment is easily accessible by Lexington Ave. and 3d Ave. cables, 59th St. Crosstown and Belt lines, and 3d Ave. elevated.

TWINS FROM THE TUKON. The Remarkable Journey of Miner Day's Motheriess Subtes.

From the San Francisco Call. Born within the borders of a land owned by the United States, and yet further away from the centre of their own country civilization than any other child or children, is the distinction which will follow Joseph and Bernard Day through life. They are two-year-old twins and arrived in Seattle on the steamer Willapa direct from Alaska, and the place of their birth not the only thing remarkable thus far in their lives, for, with the aid of their father, they made, in order to reach Juneau and make days, coming from the Yukon mining district and crossing the grand but dangerous summit by the Chilcat pass. Others many years their senior have attempted to make that same trip and were never heard of again, but the babes are alive and well, and, while they cannot talk, they hope to some day be able to discuss the trip as it comes to them from the ilpsof their

The story of their birth, of their remarkable The story of their birth, of their remarkable trip, and other facts connected with them is one that does not find its way into print very often.

U. Day is a miner. He is a bix, fine-looking man, and for years before he decided to go to Alaska he worked in the silver mines of the East. He was experienced in his business, and when he mans a trip to Alaska four years and and took a look at the country he made up his mind that he would come back to the United States and get a wife, a bride of a few months, and return to the land of gold. He came back, and his wife, who was at that time living with some well-to-do relatives in a suburb of Minneapolis, Minn. consented to return with him to Alaska. Minn., consented to return with him to Alaska. Bhe was not very strong, but had plenty of herve, and in the spring, with the aid of her husband, she reached the Yukon mining dis-

husband, she reached the Yukon mining dis-trict in safety.

Her coming was a great event among the miners. But one or two women had ever been among them, and those had held aloof from the common miners. Mrs. Day took an interest in them and endeavored to bring happiness to

their lives.

Just two years ago she gave birth to twin boys. They were big and healthy, and had one shat were big and healthy, and had one shat were black as roal and cheeks as red as apples. The exact date of their birth was Oct. 13, 1894, and the place Sixty Mile Creek. Never did the coming of any one, not even of the hardy men who carry the mail, create such a furore in the Yukon district. Miners who came down recently say that for three months after the birth of the twins Mr. and Mrs. Day received presents from miners far away who heard of the new arrivals.

They were the first children ever born in the They were the first children ever born in the

Yukon district, and they were petted and cares-ed and humored as though they were the

caresed and hamored as though they were the children of some great king.

On June 3 this year Mrs. Day, who had not been well since the birth of the children, died, and there was general mourning in the camp.

Everybody wondered what would become of the twins. Day told his friends that in the fall he would take them to the United States and place them with their mother's relatives at Minneapolis. The inthers launhed at him, and said that it would be impossible for him to make the trip until the babies were old cauch to walk.

Two months ago Day decided to leave the Two months ago Day decided to leave the

Two months are Day decided to leave the Yukon with his little ones. The miners generally were of the eminion that it would mean death for the chindren, and probably for the fasher, if he undersook the trip. Day was determined. He said that to keep the children at Exry Mile would mean a life of ignorance and suffering. So, early in July, Day started for Juneau with the prides of the Yukon. Before his departure old and hardered miners sleed tears and prayed for the children. Day said that if they died he would die with them.

They were dressed in clothes of heavy woollen elott, and, strange as it may seem, made the trib the greater part of the way strapped on the shoulders of their father. He carried them similarly to the way I down owner pack their pashoulders of their father. He carried them similarly to the way Indian women pack their majoroses about. They were a great burden when the length of the trip is taken into consideration, and the further fact that Day had a pack of provisions and blankets to carry with him. Day says that at times the weather was very cold, and when his bables would not even cry he would think that probably they wave benumbed by the cold. Then he would take a peen at them, and they would either be laughing or sicening. Once he says they amused themselves all day long playing with his long bair.

I be night came on and he was ready to rest, Day would remove the children from his back and they would sleep in his arms.

Not once did they ever so much as cry."

Not once did they ever so much as cry," Day, or trip across the summit of the Chilest

newspaper.

The article which figures most extensively among the lost and found of the big railroads is the umbrella. An official of the Illinois Central says he receives in the bagasge department 1,300 umbrellas a year. General Agent Said of the Burination says his records show about 600 a year, and the other lines report large collections of this serviceable article, which is left on trains in all kinds of weather. On a recent fine, sunshiny day the Burlington Railroad showed on its record a whole page of abandoned umbrellas.

Next come the overshoes, which are daily found, singly and in pairs, and oftentimes odd in size and kind. At all the offices they are accumulated to the extent of barrels and barrels, it is a common occurrence to find unper, lower, and partial sets of false teeth. Some give evidence of long service, others have been too new and have been "laid out" to give relief. But they come in all shapes and sizes.

Wearing appared in large quantities is to be found in the lost parcel rooms. The clerks in the Altion's quarters at the Union Station fitted out a drammy figure with every single article that a man is likely to wear from head to feet. The articles were all left piece by piece on the trains and sathered up by employees until the figure was torged out in newest fashion.

The young woman stenographer in Baggase Agent Said's office has a pet kitten which was found in an envelope box on a train, and, there having been no claimant, young "Tom' is being

baggs e room.

Cripples frequently leave their crutches on trains. There is a collection of them at all the offices. Hanging up in the parcel room of the Illiuois Central is a big anchor made of moss gathered from trees in the far south. The maker had taken care of it until Chicago was reached, only to abandon it to the care of the roscal man.

It is safe to say that the largest department store in Chicago contains no article than cannot be found in one or another of the Chicago raliroads unclaimed-parcel rooms. The railroads have different methods of taking care and keeping track of the stuff. That of the illinois Central seems to be the most elaborate. A case of boxes, thirty-one in number, is labelled, one box for each day of the month. Into a bex is placed all matter found on all the trains on the corresponding date. When 'No. 31' is reached box No. 1 is emptied and the articles carried to the baggage store room, and thus the filling and emptying goes on 365 times a year. Each article is tagged, showing the date and train on which it was found. The tags are all numbered consecutively, so that a record and description of each article can be had. A attb of the tag is printed on a receipt to be signed by the claimant if reclaimed. A feature of the plan is that a perfect record is kept of the smallest and most inconsequential parcel. There are a certain number of tag, and in each case the company has either the nareal or the tag. Sales of unclaimed parcels are made once a year. The whole accumulation of one year is "bundled." Two or more small packages are fied in one, which is sold for all the way from 25 to 55 cents. Umbreilas are put up in dozen packages, and soil at whatever they will bring, the work of se ling being let out to the auction house with which the best bargain can be made.

Many valuable articles are found on trains, H. A. Wheter, the vanerable agent of the lill-nois Central, says a short time ago a pocket-

AN UNEXPECTED BULL FIGHT. The Participants Assered by Being

Dumped from a Wrecked Cattle Train. From the Denver Republican. An exciting bul, fight took place on the Rich Grande Ratiroad, close to the little town of Granite, about 2 o'clock last Friday morning. Pernaps nowners and at no time in the history of sport did another bull fight occur under such peculiar conditions and among such extraordinary surroundings. It was an incident of a cattle train wreck, which de layed for a period of over seven hours the Leadville passenger train that ought to have reached Denver early Friday morning. Par ticulars of the affair were related here yester-

day by S. H. Aby. At a little before midnight Thursday a train of fifteen cars, loaded with cattle, left Lealville for Denver. Less than hour later the regular passenger train pulled out in its wake On board the Pullman of the latter train were Adjutant-General Moses, Artilleryman Aby, and other officers and members of the Colorado National Guard. Soon after the second
rain started, all its Puliman passencers retired to their bertis, and most of them were
sleeping soundly before Granite, fifteen mines
this side of Leadville, was reached. Nearing
Granite, the locomotive of the beasenger train
was only a short distance behind the rear
car of the cattle train. It was puffing along
at a subdued rate of speed, when suddenly the
engineer heard a transendous bumping and
tearing over the tree and rails alread of him.
He looked out of his cab, and behold the cattie cars for the entire length of the train were
telescoping into one another, flying off the
tracs or describing parabolas through the atmosphere above the rails. and other officers and members of the Col-

Ing. In stars, accounted him, and he straightful and the straightf

his weapons in the fray, but was not beaten yet. In the charge that ensued, however, he was not quite so forceful as in he two previous encounters, while the strength of the red bull seemed in no wise diminished. Brindle went back upon his haunches when Red butted him this time, and directly afterward the starp horns of the triumphant bull were goring his entralls. A feeling of pity prompted one of the bystanders to attemn to drive the red hill away from his van, uished foe, which caused that beligeers to attemn to give a desire to fight anything in the neighborhood, hiped or quadruped. This spirit of arrownee drew upon him a bullet from the rifle of a militamin, who had armed and partially clothed himself, and, with a louder noo than ever, the man, who had armed and partially clothed himself, and, with a londer n, oo than ever, the red bull fell by the side of his dising antagonist. The end of the singular buil fight caused the passengers generally to clothe themselves and render what assistance they could to the train crews in clearing live cattle out of the wreck. Seven hours classed before the railrond was again in shape for a resumention of traffic, and in the mean time a great many of the live cattle escaped. The dead ones have since furnished oxtall soup and other edible delicacies to the gloating inhabitants of Granite.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. Twenty years ago a car load from the Androscoggin valley and two or three loads on schooners sailing from Bucksport or Castine, comprised all the Christmas trees sent out from Maine. Finding there was money in the business, the farmers and owners of waste land sought to enlarge their market, and succeeded so well that in December, 1893, more than 100 .sav nothing of those that went by steamboats and sailing vessels. The price went up with and sailing vessels. The price went up with the increased demand. In 1876 no farmer thought of asking more than twenty-five cents for a big tree delivered at the cars. Twenty years late the same kind of a tree relis for \$1, and the old bands at the business are holding back hoping to get more. The work of collecting the trees is not hard. A smart man with an axe can easily cut down and pregare 300 trees in a day. The imbs of the large trees that are used in churches and halfs are tound fast to the trunk with stout twine, not only to keen the limbs from breaking in handling, but also to make close slowage in the cars. Two smart boys can wind on the twine as fast as a man can chop the trees. The prepared trees are taken to that cars in hayracks, and two horses can bail the trees. The prepared frees are taken to the finite cars.

Brakes were aptilled at once on the passenger irain, and it came to a stop, almost in the midst of the bovine debris.

There followed such a racket of cellowing, cracking of horts, and stamping of hosts, that everybody on board the passenger train was a wake on the instant. The sin made most of the passengers think their train had by some strange misadventure scome into collision with a corral, or an abbatoir in active operation.

Timid ones clung to their borths in tear and

WATCHES

ers, with the assurance that they will start operations within ninety days.

This property is on the side of the mountain, but they think by beginning there the expense will be lightened; they are to dig for oil.

A short time ago a hurried but thorough visit was made through this country by Mesers. J. W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company; Charles H. Foote, Vice-President; W. L. Brown, and Mr. Harper, the latter an expert geologist. They were accompanied by excongressman F. G. Neidringhaus and dr. C. G. Goifrey, receiver of the Tennessee Central Railroad. They were entertained by Mr. J. B. Johnson of the Union Land and Development Company. Their visit was mainly in the interests of the Tennessee Central, but while here they visited the principal coal beds. They seemed struck not only with the resemblance which this country bears to Pennesylvavia, but also with the fine climate and the number of apparently valuable mineral water springs. They held a meeting on their return to Chinaso discerning whether they would advance the meney or not for the building of the Tennessee road. The result of the meeting is still wrapped in mystery.

The Union Land and Development Company, composed of the Neidringhaus Brothers and J. B. Johnson, have done much for the opening up of this otherwise wild and almost unfrequented region. They have about eleared their titles to 200,000 seres, only a small percentage of which they have in cultivation. Crossville, the county seat of Cumperland country, is their business headquarters. They have erected there a very comportable building for the use of their lawyers, surveyors, and general manager.

Their form was known as the Poke Paten, and is yet for it, at matter; it was recorded under that name in 1805, but at its rechristening it received the name of Chestaut Hill. It is one of the model farms of the mountains, which, when running, gives employment to forty men.

coal and oil literests he owners have crieted a sawmill with a canacity of 17,000 feet a day, which, when runding, gives employment to forty men.

Sheep, hogs, and some cattle at the company's farm prove this to be a line stock raising country. During ten months of the year the native grass affords ample food for the stock. A bad feature, and one which tells against the country, is the inferable condition of the roads, Here, too, the comeany have done much to improve, for, after leaving various small settlers on the road from Pomona, a good road winds along the Caney fork, and this stream

pressionist style. As princesses do not elope with married men every ten years, and as they seldom have counts to report their love affairs for the daily newspapers, Count Bethieu's story seems worth reproducing, even though th elopement and the parental disinheritance are four weeks old. Here is the Count's story, told in his own hysterical style, even to the para-

graphing and-punctuating:
A young lady goes walking and stops to look of the same window. He starts away and accidentally steps on the young lady's gown. He

Fivira, they gazed at each other without utter-ing a word. They forgot the rules of court enquette, the prescribed bowing, and the con-

ing a man than by giving him medicine. At least there is another way of restoring a feminine invalid to health and strength, if the experience of a certain young woman of this city is to count for anything.

This young woman is a most attractive crea-

ture, bright, pretty, am lable. Any man might be proud to win her, but no one has succeeded so far. She has a married sister, however, and has often expressed her fondness and admiration for her brother-in-law in enthusiastic ter ms. All of which is a part of the story.

Not long ago the married sister had a serious dentally steps on the young lady's gown. He begs person.

The young lady looks up. The two look at each other and are motionless, as if turned to stone. They have hypnotized each other with their gaze. Nothing in the world can separate them now; they determine in an instant to live and die together, no matter if the one is a royal princess and the other a son of the bourgeoisie.

We call that Hitzschlag; the French call it leading to the properties of blon Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne. Don Carlos invited a young woman there bedside one day, and in a spaniser, well known in Italy, to come and restore his picture gallery. The painter accepted the invitation, all the more readily because he wished to have his hative city. Holozna. He was married, and had lived with his wifein unificating the more readily because he wished to have his hative city. Holozna. He had been begun, and, as first step toward that her decrared. The mother had obtained passession of the two little children, and the little of holors, which is a directly and the decree, the separation of hed and board had here declared. The mother had obtained passession of the two little children, and the little of holors, which is a separation of hed and board had here declared. The mother had obtained passession of the two little children, and the little of holors, and the policy of the little of him and of troduced him into his family circle.

When the pathter was introduced to Donna Elvira, they gazed at each other without uitering a world. The proposition of court is an analysis of court is an analysis of court is a separation of head and board had broadcach the him had been declared. The mother had obtained the him and extremely a second the manner of the first fliness, and the young woman did a large and

enquestes, the prescribed bowing, and the conventional smilling.

Doming Figure grasped the painter's hand an among all present. The head court marshal accepted forward eventually, separated the two, and set he painter away. The Frinces-left the drawing room at come and withdrew to her apart ones. When questioned as the test and covered the painter away. The Frinces-left the drawing room at come and withdrew to her apart ones. When questioned as the test and covered to the fainty. The first are also when questioned as the extension at come and withdrew to her there may round the singular than the strength of the painter away. The Frinces-left the drawing room at content and covered to the fainty. The first are arrived to her and covered to the fainty. The first are arrived to her and covered to the fainty. The first are arrived to her and covered to the fainty. The first are arrived to her and covered to the fainty of the covered to the fainty. The first are arrived to the fainty of the covered to the fainty of the covered to the fainty of the covered to the fainty of the fainty of the covered to the fainty of the f